

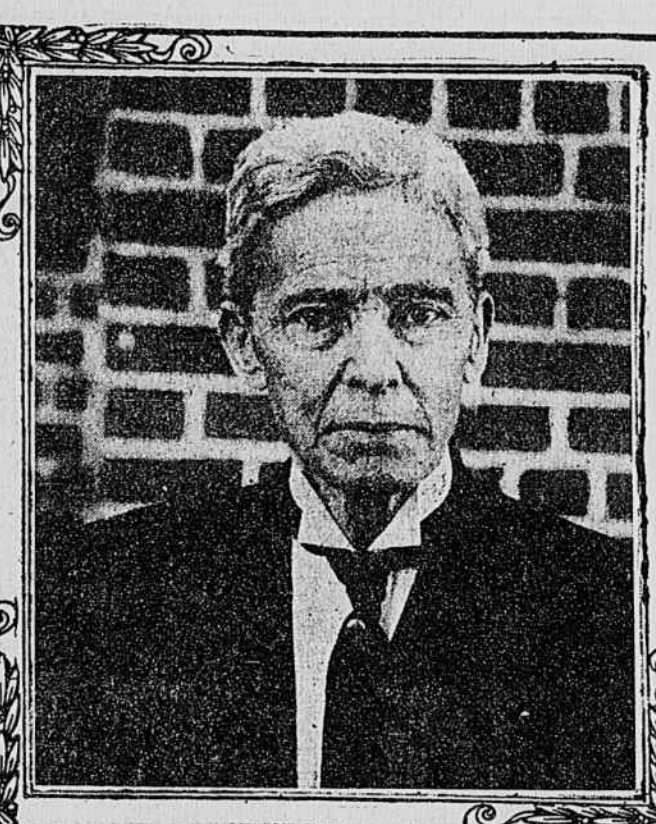
# Beattie Pleads Not Guilty and Chesterfield Trial Is Now On



H. M. SMITH, JR. AND HILL CARTER  
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HENRY C. BEATTIE, JR.  
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HENRY C. BEATTIE, SR.  
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MRS. PAUL BEATTIE AND HER MOTHER, MRS. E. J. HOCHENS.  
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## WHERE'S ATWOOD? THAT'S THE QUERY

It Burdens Telegraph Wires Along Aviator's Route.

## HE LOSES HIS WAY WITH AEROPLANE

Darkness Forces Him to Land Five Miles West of Syracuse, While Thousands of People Anxiously Await Him. Serious Setback in His Journey.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 21.—Lost with his aeroplane in trying to fly from Lyons, N. Y., to Auburn, twenty-five miles distant, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, who is flying from St. Louis to New York, wandered about in the air for almost an hour late this afternoon, and finally was forced by darkness to land five miles west of Syracuse. The delay caused a serious setback in the attempt which the aviator is making to break the world's record in cross-country aeroplane flying.

Atwood ascended at Lyons with the purpose of flying in an air line ninety-eight miles to Utica before night. Just after he started he decided to detour from the course which he has followed along the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and cut across country to give the crowds at Auburn an opportunity to see him. But later, over the farm lands, he lost his bearings, and not wishing to alight, he kept circling about, hoping to pick up Auburn. Over villages and lonely farm houses he wandered without avail.

Unresting Is Great. Meanwhile great uneasiness was felt as the fate by thousands of people who waited in parks and on house-tops to see him at Syracuse and Utica. Anxious messages were sent over the telephone wires, but word came back that after leaving Lyons he had ventured off his course to the southward, and nothing later had been seen of him.

It was 4:24 P. M. when Atwood left Lyons. At 5:20 P. M. he suddenly appeared over Auburn and landed there. Fearful of again being lost, since he was away from his regular course, Atwood did not venture away from Auburn until 6:45 P. M., when he ascended, uncertain as to his destination.

An Exciting Search. Then began another exciting search for him, extending all the way from Auburn to Utica. All telephone wires were burdened with the query: "Where's Atwood?" Ten thousand people at Utica awaited his approach there until sundown. Syracuse also was kept anxious until at 7:17 word came that he had landed safely at Belle Island, five miles west of Syracuse.

Atwood said that in to-day's wanderings he had flown at least seventy-five miles, but could claim for his record only the forty miles between Lyons and Belle Island. His total flying time was one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

Atwood declared that to-day's experience was the most exciting that he had ever had.

"To-morrow I will disregard all scheduled landing places and will attempt to fly as far as Albany, 163 miles, by way of Syracuse and Utica," said Atwood.

Make Landing at Night. Washington, August 21.—The first night landing ever made in an aeroplane.

## DOES NOT APPROVE WILEY'S ATTITUDE

Secretary Wilson Thinks Chief Chemist Was Oversensitive.

## MANY TIMES HE CONDEMNS HIM

Head of Department Knew of Rusby's Employment, but Was Ignorant of Alleged Illegal Arrangement—Rather Resign Than Face Another Bureau Row.

Washington August 21.—The congressional investigation into the attempt to oust Dr. H. W. Wiley from his position as head of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture was closed to-day with the testimony of Secretary Wilson. The committee will hold an executive meeting to-morrow to consider its report.

Many times in his testimony Secretary Wilson condemned Dr. Wiley's attitude, charging that he was oversensitive because his findings on pure food and drugs were not accepted as final, but were sometimes referred to the referee board, of which Dr. Ira Remsen is chairman. As he was leaving the stand Secretary Wilson declared that he would prefer to resign his job to going through another "bureau row."

His Suspensions Aroused. Secretary Wilson said he became suspicious of the employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York, the drug expert and storm center of the investigation, when he was shown a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Keblor, of the Bureau of Chemistry, telling Dr. Rusby that it would be all the same whether he worked one day or many. His employment had been approved by the secretary but he said he did not examine into the details of the contract, leaving that to Dr. Wiley.

The secretary said he was now investigating a report that Dr. Rusby had accepted fees from drug importers for opinions regarding samples of drugs they were considering importing, and then passed on the drugs later as the representative of the government. He said an inspector had reported he had discovered one such alleged instance.

In testifying about the employment of experts, he said that in the coca case, Dr. Wiley had agreed to give an expert \$1,000 for appearing in the matter, and later the expert wanted \$100 for expenses.

"I paid the expenses because we had agreed to do so, and I issued an order that thereafter Dr. Wiley might select the experts, but Solicitor McCabe was to fix the rate of compensation," said the secretary.

Secretary Wilson submitted correspondence between himself and Special Attorney Miller, in which Mr. Miller said Dr. Wiley had admitted his inability as an "expert in the coca case."

Miller wrote that the chief of Bureau of Chemistry was all right on the argumentative side of the case, but was of no use in the government's contention, as he admitted to him (Miller) that he could not qualify as an expert chemist, toxicologist, psychologist, chemist or doctor of medicine.

The witness said Dr. Wiley "seemingly wants to put me in a hole about the coca case." It was in this case that Dr. Wiley had told the committee about the three cabinet officers.



JURYMEN CHOSEN FOR BEATTIE TRIAL YESTERDAY.  
Reading from left to right: Top row—W. L. Burgess, M. C. Robertson, I. L. Boss, Jr., B. W. Fuqua, A. L. Fetterolf. Middle row—J. C. Condey, W. Y. Lundie, John P. Dance, N. W. Farley. Bottom row—R. Henry Covington, M. S. Purdie.  
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## ROWLAND SYDNOR APPEARS NOW AS LEADING WITNESS FOR DEFENSE

Dairyman, in Whom State Is Said to Have Put Great Faith, Called by Beattie's Counsel.

Some indication of the line of defense to be presented by the attorneys for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., on trial at Chesterfield Courthouse for the murder of his wife on the night of July 18, may be gathered from the list of witnesses furnished to Clerk of Court P. V. Cogbill early yesterday by Attorney Harry M. Smith, Jr. Many of the witnesses are called with the evident intention of attacking the story told at the coroner's inquest by Paul Beattie, cousin of the accused. If the story that Paul Beattie will tell of the purchase for the murder was committed three days before the crime goes to the jury unchallenged, little other evidence will be needed for a conviction. Of all the evidence gathered by the Commonwealth it is the most direct and uncompromising, and if uncontradicted will show that Henry Beattie planned the murder for almost a week, used a weakling cousin as a tool in purchasing the weapon, thus diverting any possible trail from himself. According to Paul's story, Henry went with him in his motor car three nights before the crime to secure the gun and the three shells purchased for it.

Attack on Paul Beattie. The defense has summoned James Rafter, a watchman on Mayo's Bridge, where Paul Beattie was employed; it has called James Cliney, dispatcher for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, who will tell why Paul's relations with that company as a street car conductor were severed. C. C. Whitmore, a conductor, and J. I. Pace, a motorman, for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, are relied on to break down the alibi which

### Witnesses for Defense

Mrs. Barattier Harris, 1522 Porter Street.  
Miss Beale Wells, 1520 Porter Street.  
Miss Emily A. Fitzgerald, 1019 Porter Street.  
Miss Rena Reams, 1516 Porter Street.  
Miss Louise Reams, 1516 Porter Street.  
M. G. Finnegan, "Whitton," Henrico county.  
Dr. W. L. Raines, Middlethian Pike.  
Mr. Gibbs, blacksmith, Swanboro.  
L. W. Chenham, South Richmond.  
Rowland Sydnor, Middlethian Pike.  
V. P. Price, Eleventh and Hull Street.  
T. A. Danson, Jr., Eleventh and Hull Street.  
Paul Tunstall, Eleventh and Hull Street.  
Bud Neale, Eighth and Hull Streets.  
James Cliney, care Virginia Railway and Power Company.  
W. R. Holland, 1019 Floyd Avenue.  
A. J. Crostie, 1005 Bainbridge Street.  
James Rafter, watchman, Mayo's Bridge.  
W. E. Jett, 2516 Hull Street.  
James Carey, Stump Hotel.  
G. C. Whitmore, Virginia Railway and Power Company.  
J. I. Pace, Virginia Railway and Power Company.  
John G. Saunders, former City Sergeant of Manchester.  
J. C. Bristow, Home Insurance Company.  
C. Burley Anderson, Cowardin Avenue.  
Sidney Wilson, South Richmond.  
W. H. Sampson, 1100 Porter Street.  
R. S. Robertson, Merchants and Mechanics Bank, South Richmond.  
John C. Robertson, Forest 1. I.

### Neighbors Expected to Show That Home Life of Beatties Was Most Lovable.

Paul has sought to establish for the night of the homicide. In the face of the testimony of Paul Beattie's wife and mother-in-law that the young man was at home in bed on the fatal night, the motorman and conductor will be placed on the stand to show that he was down town very late that night. The Commonwealth asserts that it was the preceding night that the street car icon had Paul Beattie as a passenger on their car at a late hour.

Several witnesses will be called by the defense who live in the neighborhood of the crime on the Middlethian Road. It is believed that they will tell of hearing calls for help, a motor car horn sounded, and a gun fired at about the time of the killing, seeming to bolster up Henry Beattie's story of having sounded the alarm and called for aid after the fatal encounter with the bearded highwayman.

Call Mrs. Beattie's Friends. Many of the witnesses for the defense are young women living in the neighborhood of the Beatties and who were close friends of the murdered woman. The defense asserts that these witnesses will corroborate Henry Beattie's statement that there was never a cross word between himself and his wife. The prosecution is almost willing to admit this point. From the cold-blooded, even-tempered, unemotional way in which Henry Beattie has met everything since the night he brought his wife's body home, the defense is willing to believe that the defendant never got into a passion—that there never were high words or a scene between husband and wife. His temper did not take that form.

That the defense has had something

## FIRST COURT DAY ENDS WITH TWELVE MEN ON JURY LIST

Adjournment Taken Until Noon To-Morrow, When Panel Will Be Completed—Hearing of Testimony Will Probably Begin Promptly Thursday Morning—All Pleas for Delay Denied.

Before the bar of Chesterfield, surrounded by relatives and attorneys, the central figure of 200 silent and expectant men, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., standing straight and firm, yesterday answered not guilty to the charge of wife murder, and an instant later the trial, long awaited, long desired, much discussed, had begun in earnest.

Finding in the pleas of counsel no adequate cause for further continuance, the court, denying all motions looking to delay, proceeded forthwith to arraign the prisoner and exhaust two venires, finally closing a long and eventful but tiresome day with twelve men in the jury box and with the prospect of a speedy completion of the panel when the hearing is resumed at noon to-morrow. Calmest of all in the midst of the flurry caused by his own appearance, ill at ease occasionally, as one might expect, but in no sense seriously disturbed by the wondering scrutiny that dogged his every movement and even his every glance, Beattie sat through the dreary hours, sometimes interested in the mental meanderings of a floundering talesman, but for the most part toying with a news sheet or else smilingly poring over its contents. While the clerk plodded through the amazing length of an indictment heavily weighted with legal phraseology, he stood at his ease, sober-faced, but never flinching, hearing the horrible story of a horrible crime without a tremor or the flicker of a lid. Then, clearly and quickly, before counsel could check him, he answered, just a trace of resentment showing in his voice. For a moment more he stood while a perfunctory motion to quash the indictment was made and denied, and then again answered as evenly and as calmly as at first:

"Not guilty."

Beside him was his aged father, white-haired and careworn, deep lines marking his strong face. With bowed head he, too, heard the monstrous charge, and turned impulsively toward his boy as Henry at last sat down. Behind the two was another son, Douglas, and a little farther away, within the bar, Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the dead girl. Filling the space between and around them were lawyers, detectives and officers of the court, and in the background the craning heads and questioning faces of as many spectators as the tiny room could hold. A hum of interest filled the place for a second, bringing a sharp rebuke from the sheriff. A moment more, and the first venire was being called. The trial was on.

No Disorder or Excitement Around Court. The day brought forth no sensations. Early astir in anticipation of a first glimpse of the prisoner, Chesterfield flocked to the court green and patiently waited; but of excitement there was none, and of disorder not a sign. Interest keen and sustained was everywhere apparent, but it stopped short there and never overstepped the bounds. The spirit of a week ago was still manifest, and is evidently a characteristic of the people. Henry Beattie has nothing to fear there. Militia and firearms, once suggested, will be out of place in Chesterfield. Many believe him guilty and do not hesitate to say as much, even before the court. But all, it seems, would rejoice to see him turn back the tide and go forth a free man, innocent of the blood of his wife. There is none of the fury that marked the progress of the trial of McCue, the Charlottesville murderer, making the suggestion of an acquittal almost an invitation for a lynching. If Henry Beattie is guilty he will pay the wages of his sin, but he will have a fair trial, and if he can come through it unscathed, there will be no other judgment for him to fear here below. Regret and wonderment, more than anger and menace, are in the atmosphere that now surrounds him, and should he be able to prove his innocence a great sigh of relief, and not a burst of furious disappointment, will greet the verdict.

Chesterfield Will Furnish Jury. Guided by the firm hand of the court, the first session passed as expeditiously as was possible, considering the tedious task before it. To the surprise of many and the gratification of all, it speedily became evident that the county would not only furnish the scene of the trial, but the panel as well, and from then on it was merely a question of how rapidly the court could manipulate the legal machinery concerned in the process of jury-making. The work went steadily on from before noon until sunset, and, enlivened by an occasional unexpected incident, but generally a tiresome repetition of query and answer, concluded for the day with the job all but complete. Out of a total of thirty-six men examined, twelve were acceptable to the court, and but for great and admittedly extreme caution in applying the law, several other names might have been added to the list. Even at that it was a record for quick work. Of the twelve now in the box, three are objectionable to the defense and are the subjects of exceptions noted and recorded. They may be ousted on the peremptory challenge later, according to the will or wish of the prisoner. All except four are farmers, big-grained but honest-looking and intelligent men, many with tentative opinions already formed, but with ability, they declare, to alter them in accordance with the law and the evidence. The majority are beyond middle age, and all appear genuinely determined to give painstaking care to the vexed problems before them.

Defense Fails to Secure Postponement. Apart from the arraignment and the business of getting a jury, the opening court day produced nothing of special significance. The defense, as stated, pleaded for more time and sought a postponement of a week; for reasons ex-